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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

TECHNICOLOR SA,

Plaintiff,

v.

DOLBY LABORATORIES LICENSING
CORP. and DOLBY INTERNATIONAL AB,

Defendants.

Case No.: _____

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, AND
DAMAGES**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff Technicolor SA (“Technicolor” or “Plaintiff”), for its complaint against Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation and Dolby International AB (collectively, “Dolby” or “Defendants”), alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Technicolor contracted and paid for the right to use certain Dolby intellectual property and trademarks (the “Licensed Technology”) in its products, such as set-top boxes.

1 Relevant to the current dispute, Technicolor’s use of the Licensed Technology is governed by the
2 2007 Agreement Regarding Standard Terms and Conditions (System) (the “2007 Agreement”) and
3 the 2015 System License Agreement and associated addenda (the “2015 Agreement”), collectively,
4 the “License Agreements.” Exs. 1 & 2.

5 2. **Dolby is now threatening to terminate “any and all” agreements with**
6 **Technicolor on Tuesday, September 10, 2019**, that is, unless Technicolor pays Dolby royalties that
7 it does not owe. Ex. 3. Indeed, Dolby has already interfered with Technicolor’s operations by
8 withholding licenses, while it has attempted to extract these additional royalties from Technicolor.
9 Ex. 10 at ¶ 17.

10 3. To make matters worse, Technicolor has no viable back-up option because all digital
11 television broadcasts in the United States, Canada, and many other countries use Dolby Digital, one
12 of the key Licensed Technologies at issue here. Ex. 4; Ex. 8 at ¶. Dolby Digital is *the* standard in
13 the industry, and Dolby knows this, a fact it proudly touts on its website. Ex. 4. It is thus using its
14 dominant market position in an attempt to force Technicolor to capitulate to its position, as
15 Technicolor’s entire set-top box business hangs in the balance.

16 4. Dolby’s unlawful actions were precipitated by an audit of Technicolor’s books and
17 records, which Dolby claims shows that Technicolor underpaid royalties. Technicolor reviewed the
18 audit results, determined it had underpaid royalties on some products and overpaid royalties on
19 others, and promptly paid just over \$2.1M to Dolby in July of 2019. Dolby, for several weeks,
20 suspended Technicolor’s rights under the License Agreements, interfering with Technicolor’s
21 business operations in the meantime, and demanded further royalties on certain Dolby technologies
22 that are not used on Technicolor’s set-top boxes. Ex. 10 at ¶ 17. Technicolor, at its own expense,
23 completed technical analyses of the set-top boxes, and even tested sample set-top boxes, all of
24 which showed the set-top boxes were incapable of performing certain Dolby technology. Ex. 5 at ¶¶
25 7-26. Dolby has ignored this analysis and testing.

26 5. Technicolor has worked with Dolby in good faith to resolve the dispute, but Dolby
27 has only flexed its leverage more. Technicolor has already paid Dolby \$45.7 million during the
28 audit period, on every product that performs Dolby technology, and then paid another \$2.1 million

1 this July to address discrepancies in the audit. Dolby has now given Technicolor an ultimatum:
2 either pay an additional \$8 million in royalties for Dolby technology that Technicolor's products do
3 not perform, or suffer termination of its agreements with Dolby. Ex. 3.

4 6. If Dolby is permitted carry out its threat, it would make it impossible for Technicolor
5 to manufacture set-top boxes for its customers, which means that Technicolor would be unable to
6 fulfill its contracts with its customers and irreparably lose market position to its competitors—all
7 because of a dispute in which even Dolby's auditor found that the correct royalties were paid for
8 more than 75% of the set-top boxes sold during the audit period. Technicolor therefore urgently
9 needs this Court to enjoin Dolby from terminating the License Agreements, or it will suffer
10 irreparable harm to its reputation and market share in the competitive set-top box market.

11 7. Accordingly, Technicolor seeks: (1) a judicial declaration that Dolby has breached
12 its contractual obligations under the License Agreements and tortuously interfered with the
13 performance of Technicolor's contracts with service providers to manufacture set-top boxes; (2) a
14 temporary restraining order and preliminary and permanent injunction against Dolby's termination
15 of Technicolor's right to use the Licensed Technology; and (3) a judicial determination of
16 compensation for Dolby's breach.

17 NOTICE

18 8. Shortly following the filing of this complaint, Technicolor emailed a copy of this
19 complaint and motion for temporary restraining order to Leo Spooner, an attorney at Dolby.

20 9. Mr. Spooner has been the lead spokesperson for Dolby regarding the issues relating
21 to the audit that has led to this dispute.

22 10. Technicolor is also in the process of formally serving both Dolby defendants.

23 THE PARTIES

24 11. Plaintiff Technicolor is incorporated in and has its principal place of business in
25 Paris, France. For over 30 years, Technicolor has been at the forefront of innovation for the
26 entertainment industry, providing production services for feature films and television shows, as well
27 as inventing technologies used in broadband and video products throughout the world. Technicolor
28

1 provides a suite of services and products for the entertainment industry, including many products
2 for service providers, such as set-top boxes.

3 12. Defendant Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation is incorporated in New York
4 and has its principal place of business in San Francisco, California.

5 13. Dolby International AB is incorporated in Sweden and has its principal place of
6 business in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

7 14. Both Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation and Dolby International AB are
8 signatories to the License Agreements.

9 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10 15. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because there is
11 complete diversity of citizenship between the plaintiff and the defendants, and because the amount
12 in controversy is in excess of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

13 16. Dolby is subject to this Court's personal jurisdiction consistent with the principles of
14 due process, because Defendants maintain offices and/or facilities in the Northern District of
15 California, offer products for sale in the Northern District of California, and/or have transacted
16 business with Technicolor in this District.

17 17. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c). Venue is also
18 appropriate under section 9.7 of the 2015 Agreement, which provides in relevant part that "[i]f any
19 dispute arises under this Agreement, the venue for such dispute will be in the California Superior
20 Courts and the Federal District Court for the Northern District of California located in San
21 Francisco, California."

22 BACKGROUND ON AUDIO ENCODING TECHNOLOGY

23 18. The rapid advancement in broadband and video distribution technology has created a
24 need for efficient distribution of entertainment content, one part of which is an audio signal. To
25 more efficiently distribute audio signals, service providers encode the audio signals. Simply put,
26 encoding audio signals compresses them, reducing the size of the signals and the amount of space
27 needed to store them on a computer. Service providers use audio encoding to compress audio
28

1 signals and then send them to consumer set-top boxes, in which hardware and software use
2 decoding to decompress the audio signals for eventual output to a television or speakers.

3 19. The hardware in a set-top box typically includes an integrated circuit called a
4 “system on chip” or a “chip.” The chip is typically accompanied with firmware, which is a low level
5 computer program that the chip executes. The software is typically a number of higher level
6 computer programs. The computer programs are made up of source code, which is a series of
7 instructions that when compiled into machine code are executed by the chip.

8 20. As Dolby itself touts, service providers encode audio signals in the adopted industry-
9 standard Dolby Digital format, also called AC-3 because it conforms to the AC-3 standard, as
10 adopted by the ATSC (Advanced Television Systems Committee). Ex. 4. Dolby Digital provides
11 support for surround sound, meaning five audio channels are delivered to multiple speakers both in
12 front of and behind viewers. *Id.* Because Dolby Digital is the adopted industry-standard in the
13 United States, it has no effective competitors in the domestic market.

14 21. Dolby also offers other forms of more advanced audio encoding, such as Dolby
15 Digital Plus and MS10, a multi-stream decoder. *Id.* Dolby Digital Plus, also called E-AC-3 because
16 it conforms to the E-AC-3 standard, was adopted by the ATSC. Ex. 4. Dolby Digital Plus is a newer
17 product distinct from Dolby Digital. Dolby Digital Plus is not backwards compatible with Dolby
18 Digital, as Dolby Digital decoders are not able to decode Dolby Digital Plus signals. Dolby Digital
19 Plus provides support for up to 7 distinct audio channels.

20 22. The 2007 Agreement and associated agreements gave Technicolor a license to [REDACTED]
21 [REDACTED] Ex. 6 at 1. The 2015 Agreement and associated agreements gave Technicolor a license
22 to [REDACTED] Ex. 7 at 2.

23 DOLBY LICENSING AGREEMENTS

24 23. Dolby and Technicolor have maintained a licensor-licensee relationship for many
25 years related to Dolby’s technology, going back at least as far as 1998.

26 24. On September 17, 2007, Dolby and Technicolor entered into the 2007 Agreement,
27 which granted Technicolor a license to use specified Dolby intellectual property and trademarks.
28 Ex. 1.

1 25. On December 8, 2015, the parties entered into the 2015 Agreement, which granted
2 Technicolor a license to use specified Dolby intellectual property and trademarks. Ex. 2. The 2015
3 License Agreement currently governs the licensing relationship between Dolby and Technicolor.

4 26. The 2007 and 2015 License Agreements differ in some respects, but the overall
5 structure of the relationship between Dolby and Technicolor is consistent across both License
6 Agreements.

7 27. Under the License Agreements, Dolby grants Technicolor a license to use its
8 technology, and in exchange, [REDACTED]

9 [REDACTED]
10 28. [REDACTED]
11 [REDACTED]
12 [REDACTED]

13 [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
14 [REDACTED]

15 [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
16 [REDACTED]
17 [REDACTED]
18 [REDACTED]

19 [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
20 [REDACTED]
21 [REDACTED]

22 [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
23 [REDACTED]
24 [REDACTED]
25 [REDACTED]

26 [REDACTED]

27 [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
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TECHNICOLOR'S SET-TOP BOX BUSINESS

40. The majority of Technicolor's Connected Home division revenue comes from the manufacture and sale of television set-top boxes, and Technicolor is a market leader in digital distribution via set-top boxes.

41. In 2018, Technicolor sold approximately 20 million set-top boxes for around 1 Billion Euro. Ex. 8 at ¶ 7.

42. Technicolor is one of only four suppliers of high quality set-top boxes. Ex. 8, ¶ 6. Together, these four suppliers comprise 50% of the market. *Id.* This makes for an extremely competitive marketplace, where competitors attempt to seize every available opportunity to take market share from one another (including Technicolor). *Id.*

43. Dolby's technology, specifically Dolby Digital and Dolby Digital Plus, is the industry standard for home theater and broadcast surround sound, and the vast majority of set-top box customers, Technicolor's included, demand that set-top boxes have Dolby Digital or Dolby Digital Plus. Ex. 8 at ¶ 8; Ex. 4. All digital television broadcasts use Dolby Digital audio in the US and Canada. Ex. 8 at ¶ 8; Ex. 4

44. As a result, over 90% of Technicolor's set-top boxes implement some form of Dolby technology. Ex. 8 at ¶ 9; Ex. 10 at ¶ 15. Technicolor has no feasible alternative technology that the market would accept in place of Dolby technology.

45. Because of its importance in the set-top box market, Technicolor pays more for Dolby technology than for any other technology that it licenses. Ex. 8 at ¶ 11.

DOLBY'S AUDIT OF TECHNICOLOR

46. Dolby initiated an audit of Technicolor in February of 2018 pursuant to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The 2018 audit covered set-top boxes sold by Technicolor during the period of April 1, 2014 to December 31, 2017.

47. Dolby engaged Connor Group to perform the audit, and Technicolor worked closely with Connor Group throughout 2018. Specifically, Technicolor provided Connor Group with

1 detailed spreadsheets that contained information about the number of units sold of each product,
2 including model number, software release notes, the integrated circuit provider, and middleware
3 vendor, among other information. Technicolor provided a multitude of other documents including
4 but not limited to product manuals, product specifications, product user guides, release bulletins,
5 firmware release notes, system on chip configurations, Dolby Design Approval Forms, and
6 STMicroelectronics Silicon Request forms.

7 48. Around June of 2018, Connor Group requested the object code for the firmware from
8 Technicolor. [REDACTED]

9 [REDACTED] Computer programs are written in a
10 human readable format called source code and contain a series of instructions. After a computer
11 program is written in source code, it needs to be compiled into object code for the chip to execute
12 the program. Object code is not human-readable as it is written in a machine code language, such as
13 binary.

14 49. Technicolor responded to Connor that they do not have the object code for the
15 firmware on the audited set-top boxes because it was deleted when Technicolor closed a facility in
16 Indianapolis. In its place, Technicolor provided multiple other forms of documentation describing
17 the implementation of the firmware, including firmware release notes, among other information.

18 50. Technicolor explained to Connor Group that the system on chip manufacturer (e.g.,
19 Broadcom) creates the object code for the firmware. When Technicolor orders a new system on
20 chip from Broadcom, they specify at a high level which features, such as which Dolby technologies,
21 the new chip needs to support. But Technicolor does not actually design the chip, nor does
22 Technicolor have any involvement in creating the object code firmware. In fact, the firmware is
23 supplied to Technicolor by Broadcom in a binary file, meaning it is compiled and not in human
24 readable form. Because the firmware is already compiled when Technicolor receives it, Technicolor
25 does not have the ability to edit or alter the firmware code. Ex. 5 at ¶ 14.

26 51. Even though Technicolor made considerable efforts to determine if it had access to
27 the firmware in object code form, [REDACTED]

28 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

53. In August of 2018, Connor Group sent a draft audit report to Technicolor. Technicolor pointed out a number of inaccuracies in the draft audit report and worked with Connor Group to correct those inaccuracies. It continued to work closely with Connor Group regarding the audit findings from September of 2018 to February of 2019.

54. In February of 2019, Connor Group summarized several different issues concerning the audit, including each party's position regarding that issue. The issues included: (1) variances in which Dolby technology was reported for particular products as compared with previous audits; (2) the fact that Technicolor could not provide the object code firmware; (3) a discrepancy between licensed products sold and licensed products reported. Although Technicolor disagreed with a number of the issues identified by Connor, it addressed those issues with a payment in July of 2019 of over \$2 million to Dolby. As to the remaining issues, Technicolor met in person with Connor in February and requested additional time to perform analysis and testing of the set-top boxes at issue.

55. In particular, Technicolor's analysis of the Technicolor LH01 set-top box revealed that Technicolor orders and receives a chip, firmware, and some software from Broadcom. Ex. 5 at ¶ 14. According to Broadcom datasheets for their chip in the LH01 product, BCM7362, a generic form of this chip and firmware could potentially support Dolby Digital Plus, if it is configured to do so and properly initialized. Ex. 5 at ¶ 9; Ex. 14 at ¶ 8. As explained above, Technicolor has no

1 ability to verify this by reviewing Broadcom's firmware code, as Technicolor receives the firmware
2 from Broadcom compiled, or in non-human readable form.

3 56. Technicolor's investigation revealed that Technicolor requested that Broadcom
4 disable the initialization of the Dolby Digital Plus audio driver in Broadcom's software. Ex. 5 at ¶
5 17; *see also* Ex. 14 at ¶ 10-11. Broadcom disabled the initialization of the Dolby Digital Plus audio
6 driver in their software, and confirmed that it was in fact disabled. Ex. 5 at ¶ 17. If the Dolby Digital
7 Plus audio driver is not initialized, that means that the Dolby Digital Plus audio decoder never
8 decodes any Dolby Digital Plus audio streams. Ex. 5 at ¶ 18. Thus, the Firmware never performs
9 Dolby Digital Plus, the chip never performs Dolby Digital Plus, and the LH01 Licensed Product as
10 a whole never performs Dolby Digital Plus. *Id.*

11 57. Consumers at home do not have the ability to configure, edit, or change the firmware
12 in any way, shape, or form. Ex. 5 at ¶ 22. In addition, consumers also cannot edit the software that
13 comes on the LH01 set-top box. *Id.* Thus, consumers have no way to re-enable the Dolby Digital
14 Plus decoder on the LH01. The only way to change LH01 to support Dolby Digital Plus would be
15 for Broadcom to re-write the source code of their software. *Id.* Then the entire software stack on the
16 LH01 would have to be rebuilt from the bottom up. *Id.* The new software stack would then have to
17 be reloaded onto the LH01. *Id.*

18 58. Technicolor performed further investigations into other disputed Technicolor
19 products, including C41, C61 and H25, and these investigations also revealed that in these products
20 the Firmware never performs Dolby Digital Plus, the chip never performs Dolby Digital Plus, and
21 the Licensed Product as a whole does not perform Dolby Digital Plus. Ex. 5 at ¶¶ 24-26.
22 Technicolor is continuing to investigate the other disputed products, but simply has not had enough
23 time to complete its analysis of those other products.

24 59. In addition to the analysis of the products, Technicolor executed, at its own expense
25 and significant engineering work hours, testing on set-top boxes that are at issue to determine which
26 Dolby technologies those set-top boxes actually performed. Ex. 5 at ¶¶ 21, 25. On April 26, 2019
27 Technicolor reported these test results to Dolby, which supported Technicolor's contention that
28 those set-top boxes, as sold to consumers, only performed the Dolby Technologies for which

1 Technicolor already paid royalties. The boxes did not perform the additional Dolby Technologies,
2 such as Dolby Digital Plus, that Dolby asserted they performed.

3 60. Technicolor invited Dolby to come to Technicolor's test facilities to observe the
4 testing, or to test sample set-top boxes themselves. Dolby refused both invitations and rejected
5 Technicolor's test results on May 6, 2019. Instead, Dolby decided to rely on assumptions about
6 Technicolor's products based on *other* set-top boxes *sold by Technicolor's competitors*, and on
7 results from previous audits involving *other* products. Ex. 9 at 3.

8 61. As shown by Technicolor's analysis and testing, Dolby's assumptions are incorrect:
9 even if similar set-top boxes made by Technicolor's competitors contain a similar chip, the chip
10 may be configured differently in Technicolor's set-top boxes than it is configured in competitor's
11 set-top boxes. In fact, Technicolor deliberately configures the software run by the chip in order to
12 disable certain Dolby technologies. Ex. 5 at ¶ 17. Technicolor's configuration determines which
13 Dolby technologies the firmware, the chip, and the set-top box, will actually perform. Thus, only
14 testing the Technicolor set-top boxes can verify if a particular set-top box supports a specific Dolby
15 audio format, which is exactly what Technicolor did and Dolby refused to do. In short, Dolby
16 ignored the clear analysis and testing evidence that Technicolor provided.

17 **DOLBY'S NOTICE ALLEGING MATERIAL BREACH**

18 62. Dolby sent a Notice of Material Breach by letter to Technicolor dated June 19, 2019,
19 alleging that Technicolor materially breached the License Agreements by failing to keep complete
20 books and records (because Technicolor was unable to produce object code firmware) and failing to
21 report or pay for all sales of licensed products (based in large part on Dolby's assumptions using
22 non-Technicolor products). Ex. 9. Dolby concluded the letter by stating that "without full cure of all
23 material breaches set forth herein within thirty (30) days of the date of this letter, Dolby will have
24 the legal right to terminate any and all Agreements between Dolby and Technicolor." *Id.* at 7.

25 63. Within a week of Dolby's June 19 letter, Dolby began refusing to grant licenses for
26 Technicolor products, bringing an immediate stop to the manufacturing of three set-top box
27 products.
28

1 64. In an attempt to appease Dolby, on July 19, 2019, Technicolor wired Dolby
2 \$2,134,852 to cure under-paid royalties. Dolby began releasing licenses again after receiving the
3 payment, but the cure payment did not fully satisfy Dolby. Dolby continued to withhold approval of
4 subcontractors to use Dolby technology, which is a necessary part of the manufacturing of
5 Technicolor's set-top boxes.

6 65. On August 14, 2019, Dolby sent another Notice of Material Breach in a letter
7 attached to an email to Technicolor, repeating its demands. Ex. 3. In the August 14 letter, Dolby
8 threatened to terminate the 2015 Agreement, unless Technicolor pays Dolby an additional
9 \$8,051,729 plus interest. Ex. 3 at 2-3.

10 66. On Sunday, August 25, Technicolor's CEO sent an email to Dolby's CEO, offering
11 to meet in person and attempt to find a business solution to the dispute. As of this writing, Dolby's
12 CEO has not responded. Technicolor also arranged for one of their Directors of Software
13 Engineering to present a technical explanation of why certain Technicolor set-top boxes do not
14 perform Dolby Digital Plus.

15 67. In addition, Technicolor presented their interpretation of several contractual
16 provisions to Dolby on August 19 and August 28, 2019 and again on September 3, 2019, and asked
17 Dolby for an explanation of their legal position, in an effort to find common ground. Ex. 11. Dolby
18 responded on Friday, September 6 with additional assertions of material breach by Technicolor, and
19 did not modify their threat to terminate the License Agreements on September 10, 2019. Ex. 12.

20 **DOLBY'S BREACH OF ITS CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND TORTIOUS**
21 **INTERFERENCE WITH TECHNICOLOR'S SET-TOP BOX CONTRACTS**

22 68. Dolby is breaching its contractual obligations under the License Agreements to grant
23 Technicolor use of the Licensed Technology by threatening to terminate Technicolor's use of the
24 Licensed Technology unless Technicolor pays royalties that it does not owe.

25 69. Dolby has already breached its contractual obligations under the License Agreements
26 by failing to give Technicolor the required notice and opportunity to cure any alleged under-paid
27 royalties before declaring Technicolor to be in breach and revoking Technicolor's rightful use of the
28 Licensed Technology for certain periods of time in the months of June and July.

1 70. In short, Dolby promised to grant Technicolor use of the Licensed Technology and
2 an opportunity to cure any under-paid royalties. Dolby has breached the contract by denying
3 Technicolor's lawful license and by denying Technicolor an opportunity to cure.

4 71. Even though Technicolor disputed Dolby's charges of under-payment, it cured the
5 alleged breach on July 19, 2019, with a payment of \$2.1 million to Dolby. Nevertheless, Dolby
6 continues to charge Technicolor with a material breach and to threaten termination of Technicolor's
7 right to use the Licensed Technology.

8 72. Dolby has made plain that it will terminate the License Agreements on September
9 10, 2019, unless Technicolor pay the royalties demanded. If that happens, Technicolor's factories
10 will shut down, and Technicolor will miss customer deliveries, irrevocably lose market share to
11 direct competitors, and suffer irreparable harm to its reputation in the industry.

12 73. Technicolor has contracts with service provider customers, such as DirecTV, to
13 manufacture a certain number of set-top boxes, with certain features, by certain dates. Dolby knows
14 Technicolor has these contracts, because as part of Dolby's recent audit of Technicolor's books and
15 records, Technicolor provided detailed information regarding how many set-top boxes were sold to
16 each service provider. If Dolby terminates the License Agreements, it will shut down Technicolor's
17 factories, which will directly interfere with Technicolor's contracts with its customers, disrupt
18 Technicolor's relationships, and potentially cause Technicolor to breach its contracts.

19 74. Most, if not all, of Technicolor's customers would look to Technicolor's competitors
20 to receive set-top boxes with Dolby technology if Technicolor is no longer able to implement Dolby
21 technology in its products.

22 75. If Technicolor loses its right to supply products with Dolby technology, it will lose
23 customers and suffer an immediate loss of market share. Given the importance of Dolby technology
24 in the set-top box market, the loss would be significant, permanently damaging Technicolor's set-
25 top box business.

26 76. Moreover, Dolby's breach will make it impossible for Technicolor to enlarge its
27 market share without its right to use Dolby technology.
28

1 87. Dolby breached the License Agreements by not allowing Technicolor 30 days to
2 cure before Dolby declared a breach and withheld licenses from Technicolor.

3 88. Dolby's breaches of the License Agreements constitute material breaches of contract.

4 89. As a result of these contractual breaches, Technicolor has been injured, and is
5 otherwise threatened by imminent loss of profits, loss of customers and potential customers, and
6 loss of goodwill and product image—indeed, the potential loss of its entire set-top box business.

7 90. Technicolor has suffered damages, and will suffer further damage and irreparable
8 harm, by reason of each and all of the acts, practices, breaches, and conduct of Dolby alleged above
9 until and unless the Court enjoins such acts, practices, and conduct.

10 **COUNT II**

11 **BREACH OF THE IMPLIED COVENANT**
12 **OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING**

13 91. Technicolor incorporates and re-alleges every allegation set forth above, as though
14 fully set forth herein.

15 92. Dolby breached its duty to perform and enforce the License Agreements fairly and in
16 good faith by demanding Technicolor provide it with firmware records that it does not have [REDACTED]
17 [REDACTED] and by using its market position to demand that
18 Technicolor pay royalties on Licensed Technologies that are not used or performed in Technicolor's
19 set-top boxes on threat of termination of the Agreements.

20 93. Dolby breached its duty not to do anything to injure Technicolor's right to receive
21 the benefits of the License Agreements when it gave Technicolor no opportunity to cure any alleged
22 under-payment or breach before immediately interfering with Technicolor's right to use the
23 Licensed Technology.

24 94. Dolby's breaches of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing constitute
25 material breaches of the License Agreements.

26 95. As a result of its breach of the implied covenant, Technicolor has been injured, and is
27 otherwise threatened by imminent loss of profits, loss of customers and potential customers, loss of
28 goodwill and product image, and the loss of its entire set-top box business.

1 96. Technicolor has suffered damages, and will suffer further damage and irreparable
2 harm, by reason of each and all of the acts, practices, breaches, and conduct of Dolby alleged above
3 until and unless the Court enjoins such acts, practices, and conduct.

4 **COUNT III**

5 **TORTIOUS INTERFERENCE WITH THE**
6 **PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS**

7 97. Technicolor incorporates and re-alleges every allegation set forth above, as though
8 fully set forth herein.

9 98. Technicolor entered into valid and enforceable contracts with service providers to
10 manufacture set-top boxes for those service providers.

11 99. Dolby has knowledge of these contracts between Technicolor and service providers,
12 at least because, as part of Dolby's recent audit of Technicolor's books and records, Dolby knows
13 how many set-top boxes were sold to each service provider.

14 100. Dolby is intentionally and unjustifiably interfering with these contracts with service
15 providers by refusing to grant subcontractor approvals, refusing to grant license extensions, and
16 refusing to allow Technicolor to use certain Dolby Technology.

17 101. Dolby's acts, including the refusal to grant licenses to Dolby Technology, were
18 designed to interfere with Technicolor's contracts with service providers, in order to extract
19 additional royalties from Technicolor.

20 102. Dolby has actually interfered and disrupted Technicolor's relationships with service
21 providers by delaying approval of licenses and subcontractors, and by threatening to terminate the
22 contract.

23 103. As a result of this interference, Technicolor has been injured, and is otherwise
24 threatened by breach of contract with service providers and related contractual damages.

25 104. Technicolor has suffered damages, and will suffer further damage and irreparable
26 harm, by reason of each and all of the acts, practices, breaches, and conduct of Dolby alleged above
27 until and unless the Court enjoins such acts, practices, and conduct.
28

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Technicolor respectfully requests:

1. That the Court declare that Technicolor is required to pay for royalties only for Licensed Technology that its Licensed Products actually perform.
2. That the Court enter judgment that Dolby is liable for breach of contract and the duty of good faith and fair dealing.
3. That the Court enter judgement that Dolby is liable for tortuously interfering with the performance of Technicolor's contracts with service providers to manufacture set-top boxes;
4. That the Court preliminarily and permanently enjoin Dolby from interfering with Technicolor's rightful use of the Licensed Technology.
5. That the Court award Technicolor its treble damages, costs, attorneys' fees, and litigation expenses incurred in this action under any applicable basis.
6. That the Court award Technicolor any other relief that the Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Technicolor hereby demands a trial by jury for all issues so triable that are raised herein or which hereinafter may be raised in this action.

1 Dated: September 9, 2019

Respectfully submitted,
/s/ Lucas J. Tomsich

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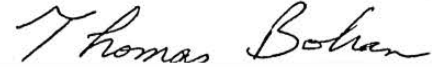
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VERIFICATION

I, Thomas Bohan, am the Lead Negotiator for Licensing-In at Technicolor Connected Home, a division of Technicolor, SA, and am authorized to provide verification of Technicolor SA's complaint. Some of the information and facts within the complaint are not within my personal knowledge. Such information has been assembled by authorized employees and/or counsel of Technicolor who have informed me that the information and facts are true and accurate. Therefore, I declare under penalty of perjury and verify the foregoing **COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, AND DAMAGES** as true and accurate.

Executed on this 9th day of September, 2019.



Thomas Bohan